

tinental *R. pergratus*, but some specimens of the latter are as slender. In its prickles, 5-foliolate leaves and pubescence it is easily matched on the continent, and its leafy-bracted raceme, with flowers borne even in the lowest axils, is characteristic of *R. pergratus*. In the latter, however, the leaflets of the 3-foliolate leaves are lanceolate to ovate, rounded at base and usually slender-tipped. The 5-foliolate leaf and a raceme of var. *terrae-novae* are shown in Plate 217, at two-thirds life-size.

PATTERSON, PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES 216 AND 217

Plate 216. *RUBUS KENNEDYANUS* $\times \frac{2}{3}$, from the type-collection. Plate 217. *RUBUS PERGRATUS*, var. *TERRAE-NOVAE* $\times \frac{2}{3}$, from the type-collection. Both photographs by *H. M. Raup*.

POTAMOGETON TENUIFOLIUS RAF.

M. L. FERNALD

IN 1930 I showed¹ that the North American and eastern Asiatic plant which had long passed as the Eurasian *Potamogeton alpinus* Balbis differs in many points, especially in its fruit, from true *P. alpinus*. At that time I took up for it the earliest specific name which had been associated with it by Bennett, Graebner, Hagström and other monographers of the genus: *P. microstachys* Wulfen (1827). As I then remarked, the name given by Wolfgang was an inappropriate one for a species "with mature spikes 1.5–3.5 cm. long and 7–10 mm. thick," but it arose through the fact that Wolfgang had spikes not yet in flower. The misleading name, it now proves, cannot be maintained, since it is antedated by sixteen years by the valid *P. tenuifolius* Raf. Med. Repos. hex. 3, ii. 409 (1811).

In *Index Kewensis*, Rafinesque's name appears in the italic type of species not maintained and with the query "Quid?"; and the name has been resting in general oblivion, except that Hagström ventured the guess that it "Might be *gramin[eus]* L.—ff. without floating leaves—and *Zizii* M. & K."² Rafinesque, however, rested his *P.*

¹ Fernald, *RHODORA*, xxxii. 76–83, t. 197 (1930).

² Hagström, *Crit. Res. Pot.* 279 (1916).

tenuifolius on a foundation quite as secure as those of his *P. epiphydrus*, *diversifolius*, *foliosus* and *borealis*, which were all based on descriptions or diagnostic phrases of Michaux and which have all been regularly taken up. The name under discussion was published as follows:

1. *Potamogeton tenuifolium*. (Raf.—*P. lucens*, M. fl. bor. Am. nec non Linn.) caule longissimo, foliis lanceolatis subsessilibus, integerrimis, acutis, spicis cylindricis.—America boreali.

The account of *Potamogeton lucens* in Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 101 (1803) was as follows:

LUCENS. *P. foliis lanceolatis, subsessilibus, basi quasi in petiolum angustatis: spicis longo-cylindricis.*

Obs. Nostrate quadruplo minus: foliis integerrimis, non acuminatis.

Hab. in omnibus ad lacus *Mistassinos* affluentes et inde ad sinum *Hudsonis* defluentes.

My memorandum of 1903, when I studied Michaux's herbarium, indicated that his plant of Lake Mistassini was the American plant passing as *P. alpinus*; but only very recently have I noted that Michaux's material must be taken as the type of the heretofore unidentified *P. tenuifolius* Raf. In order to verify my earlier decision I appealed to Professor H. Lecomte of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris. Professor Lecomte most kindly looked into the matter and his reply is self explanatory: "je vous envoie deux croquis calques par Mlle. Vesque sur la plante de Michaux. L'étiquette porte l'inscription suivante:

Potamogeton fol. lanceolatis in petiolos desinentibus. P. lucens. Riv. Mistassin.

La feuille porte deux échantillons (A à droit de la feuille, B à gauche)."

Mlle. Vesque's exquisite drawings show specimen B to be a fruiting plant of very characteristic *P. microstachys* Wulfg. (1827) or *P. obrutus* A. Wood (1847); and the enlarged drawings of the mature fruits of specimen B are absolutely conclusive. Specimen A, only in bud, is equally characteristic *P. microstachys*, var. *subellipticus* Fernald (1930). It is thus quite clear that we must replace the inappropriate name *P. microstachys* by the wholly appropriate *P. tenuifolius*. The bibliography is as follows.

POTAMOGETON TENUIFOLIUS Raf. Med. Repos. hex. 3, ii. 409 (1811). *P. lucens* Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 101 (1803), not L. *P. microstachys* Wulfg. in Schultes & Schultes, Mant. iii. 360 (1827). *P. rufescens*, "Forma angustifolia" from Unalaska, Cham. in Cham. & Schl.

Linnaea, ii. 211 (1827). *P. obrutus* A. Wood, Cl-Bk. ed. 2: 525 (1847). *P. alpinus*, proles *microstachys* (Wolfg.) Graebn. in Engler, Pflanzenr, iv¹¹. 72 (1907). *P. microstachys*, var. *typicus* Fernald, RHODORA, xxxii. 80, t. 197, at right (1930).

P. TENUIFOLIUS, var. **subellipticus** (Fernald), n. comb. *P. microstachys*, var. *subellipticus* Fernald, RHODORA, xxxii. 82 (1930).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A COLOR VARIATION IN *POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA*.—On the north-east side of Isle au Haut, about a half mile north of the post office, on June 19, 1931, my attention was caught by a plant with pink flowers growing in a field by the roadside. A closer view showed that it was a typical *Potentilla tridentata* in all but color. The tint was pale toward the tips of the petals and increased to quite a deep pink at the centers. No other pink-flowered plants of the species were observed on the island, neither near the sea nor in the interior on Mount Champlain.

POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA Ait., forma **aurora**, n. f., petalis pallide rubris.—MAINE, Isle au Haut, Knox County (TYPE deposited in New England Botanical Club Herbarium).—JEANNETTE E. GRAUSTEIN, Women's College, Newark, Delaware.

HOLOSTEUM UMBELLATUM IN RHODE ISLAND.—On May 10, 1931, Mr. C. A. Weatherby and I found a small, chickweed-like plant growing in the edges of lawns, along the Cliff Walk at Newport, Rhode Island. This plant subsequently proved to be *Holosteum umbellatum* L. which has been naturalized from Europe in the Atlantic coastal States farther south, but which has not been reported as growing in Rhode Island, and only once or possibly twice before in New England. Mr. Hunnewell collected this weed at Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1924. In a note in RHODORA¹ he discussed a former, somewhat doubtful report, by Miss Emily J. Leonard, of its occurrence in that State. So far as I have been able to ascertain, these are the only records of *Holosteum umbellatum* in New England.—W. A. ANDERSON. The State University of Iowa.

¹ RHODORA, xxvi. 199 (1924).